FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE COMING WAR.

A Few Items of Expenditure in Arms

From the Salut Public of Lyons, April 5, The quantity of arms which Europe is at this moment engaged in transforming or manufac-turing is estimated at 11,000 cannon and 3,200, If the former are valued at 2000 fraucs each, that gives a sum of 22,000,000 franes, and that is an extremely low price. The rifles, at 40 francs each, represent a sum of one hundred and twenty-eight millions, and that in most countries is far below the actual sum, the Chassepot costing 75 francs, and the Swiss Winchester 106 francs. This amount will therefore probably be exceeded, and as all the accourrements will also require transformation, this expenditure, which, according to the most moderate calculation, is already twenty-two millions for canuon, and one hundred and twenty-eight for rifles, together one hundred and bity millions, will certainly be doubled. It will rise to triple, or four hundred and fifty millions, taking into account the munition, powder, lead, cartridges, etc. Let us say, in round numbers, five hundred millions, half a milliard (£20,000,000).

We ask any intelligent man, is it not the most grievous thing possible to see half a millions.

grievous thing possible to see half a miliard thus spent in instruments of war, when the people everywhere are in want of primary schools, apprenticeship instruction, and professional training; when there are the most urgent applications for the execution of roads, bridges, and the most indispensable means of communi-

THE HUNGARIAN CHOWN.

Coronation Ceremonial of the Emperor

According to a French paper, the ceremonial observed at the coronation of the Kings of Hungary is divided under the following ten

1. The King prepares for the ceremony by a 2. The coronation can only take place on a

3. The King must take the oath publicly.
4. The Bishop prays that the blessing of Heaven may descend on him who is about to be

5. In the litanies the intercession of the saints is invoked in favor of him who is about to be crowned, and who all the time is kneeling.

6. The bishop annoints the right arm of the king at the wrist, the elbow, and the shoulder.

7. Then commences the solemn mass, which

proceeds as far as the epistle, when the bishop takes the sword, and, after a prayer, delivers it to the king, saying, "Gird thee with this sword, but bethink thee that the saints conquered by faith, and not by the sword."

8. He places the crown upon the king's head.
9. He places the sceptre in his hand.
10. He conducts him to the throne, and the mass then proceeds to its close. The Primate of Hungary performs the part of the bishop in this formulary; and as regards the oath which the king takes to preserve the Constitution, that is a point to be settled between the king and the Government.

BUSSIA.

Ministerial Changes - Preparing for Another Cholera Visitation. St. Petersburg (April 3) Correspondence of Independance Beige.

The reports concerning the resignation of M. Valeuieff, Minister of the Interior, have just received an incipient confirmation. His pre-sumed successor, Prince Labanoff Rostoffsky, has been named Deputy Minister of that Departovultzky, who goes to Council of State. I hear on good authority that this change coincides with a conce granted to M. Valouieff, who is shortly to leave on a It is hope t that when M. Labanoff Rostoffsky shall be definitely pointed he will restore to the province of St. Petersburg its territorial autonomy. There is also a strong probability that the new Minister will take the initiative of a revision of the laws on the press.

M. Nicolas Miloutine has been relieved of his functions of Secretary of State for Poland, which he held only nominally since the terrible maialy which deprived him of the vigor required in the occupant of that difficult post,

The cholera seems inclined to repeat its visit of last year. Many cases have appeared in the hospitals. Our society, proud of the brilliant results of its efforts last year, bas again set to work. A central committee of succor is already organized under the presidentship of General Trepoff, the Chief of Police, and the private committees dependent on the central one will shortly be opened. Provisional hospitals are also being organized, and, above all, houses of refuge for persons attacked by cholera have been established in different parts of the city, with a very limited number of beds in each. These asylums, by means of which a too great agglomeration of the sick is prevented, rendered signal service last year, and, in the opinion of some medical men, contributed most of all to the prompt extinction of the epidemic.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Services in St. Alban's (English Catholic)

From the N. Y. Evening Post of last evening. This morning St. Alban's (English Catholic) Church, in Forty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue, was crowded by the regular congre-gation and those whose curiosity has been awakened in relation to what are somewhat generally supposed to be its "peculiar" services. After the church edifice had been filled, there were several hundred persons, many of them in carriages, who came, and finding no room

earriages, who came, and fluding no room within were obliged to retire.

The altar, as is usual in other Catholic churches, was stripped of ornaments and draped in black, the drapery of the altar forming a cross. Upon the front of the altar was embroidered a crown of thorns, with a superbroidered a crown of thorns, with a super-frontal, emblematic of the death of Christ; Soon after half-past ten, the rector, Rev. Charles W. Morrill, entered, followed by Rev. Mr. Noyes and Rev. Dr. Lundy, assistant priests, and all took their appropriate places. The exercises were then begun, and consisted of matins and the litany, sung by Rev. Dr. Noyes, and lessons, which were read by Rev. Dr. Lundy. The Proanaphoral service was said by the rector, who also preached the sermon. Lundy. The Froanaphoral service was said by the rector, who also preceded the sermon, which, while pertaining to the specialty of the day, was also calculated to afford a clear impression of the movement within the Episcopal Church, in England, of which the peculiarities of St. Albans are, so to speak, a reverberation, and having as an aim and an end a change in the toneing of the services, by which the objective is to be raised beyond its present generally conceived value as compared with the subceived value as compared with the sub

The subject of the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Morrill was, "The Death of Christ," and it was based upon the text:— "He said it is finished, and He bowed His

head and gave up the Ghost." -St. John, xix, 30.
The preacher said:—"Throughout Scripture, its length and breadth, the death of Jesus Christ is set forth as the one only procuring cause of man's forgiveness, deliverance from the power of sin, Satan, and death; of man's redemption of sin, Satan, and death; of man's redemption and salvation. In all its various groupings of truths, the central figure is the Lamb of God. All spiritual gifts and blessings are said to be due to the meritorious death of Christ—His cross, passion, blood-shedding." The preacher quoted several passages of Scripture litestrative of this point, and said that, according to sacred Scripture, the cross of Christ was the true altar, and His death a proper macrifice, vicarious and prophiatory. An apostle said, "We preach Christ crucined." The speaker inquired "How should he not have so spoken? And yet he more than intimates, in all the context, that such preaching—the doctrine of salvation through a siain

Redeemer-is likely to prove extremely dishedeemer—is likely to prove extremely dis-lasteful and offensive; even the subject of riti-cute and contempt to the heart of man. To the Jews it would prove a stumbling-block, as con-tradicting and thwarting all their carnal expec-tations of a triumphant national Messiab; to the Greeks, haughty amid their lettered skepti-cism, it would seem no better than foolishness, by the philosophy of the schools; to all, more-over, in every age and country, who, from whatever cause, dispelieve and reject the mys-tery of the Cross, and so perish, it would like-wise appear absurdity and foily."

The research of the country and foily.

The preacher said that as humanity defiled their in the person of Adam, so humanity was cleansed and renewed in the person of the God-Man. Christ took upon Himself the sins, and the curses and sorrows of all; fulfilled the law for us, and by His precious blood-shedding on the cross made a true and perfect sacrifice, propitiation, satisfaction, and atonement for the sins, both original and actual, of the whole

world.

The preacher referred to the many instances in the Old Testament where the coming of Christ is foreshadowed, and continued as follows:—"It is clear that the Jewish Church was educated for the sacrifice of Christ, by almost all the rites and ceremonial precepts of the Mossic law wigh constantly preached Jesus. all the rites and ceremonial precepts of the Mosaic law, which constantly preached Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The israelite was daily reminded of his sinfuiness and corruption, by the daily morning and evening sacrifice of a lamb,

"The sanctuary, the special type of heaven, he was not worthy to enter. No atonement could he make for his own transgressions; he knew that he must needs go out of himself. Nor could the priest make atonement except by the shedding of blood of unblemished victums—

the shedding of blood of unblemished victims— the efficacy of which lay, of course, in its Curis-tian significance."

The preacher closed by exhorting his hearers

to embrace the cross of Christ, which is the only source of salvation.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was another service, which was also largely attended, and at 8 P. M. there are to be special

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Curious Letter from a Burglar.

Recently a bundle, containing a complete set of burglar's tools, consisting of 44 sate, door, and store keys, 12 pick-locks, 23 drills, 3 punches 10 files, 1 bullet mould, 1 screw-driver, 4 cold chisels, 6 steel books, used for opening safes, 1 fine saw, 1 brace and bit, 6 pieces of wax for taking impressions of keys, I screw wrench, I steel jummy, and I package of powder, was left at the Sixth Precinct Station House for Captain Jourdag, together with the following letter:-

New York, April 17.—To Captain Jourdan, Esq.—
Having been a burgiar for the past fifteen years, and always successful with the exception of once, and that being when I fell into your hauds, and your being untiring in prosecuting me, I was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison. After serving my time out I thought you would have forgotten me, and there would be nobody to interfere with me, I started again at my old calling, and the first burglary that I intended to commit was frustrated again oy you. I tried again and again, and was always met by yourself or your shadow haunting me winerever I went or done. Now I am disgusted with you and thieving in general, therefore I send you through the bearer all my tools, being a selection that many a modern cracksman would be proud to possess. You will find tools there that will open a money-drawer, a chest, or a trunk; tools that will open a money-drawer, a chest, or a trunk; tools that will open a money-drawer, a chest, or tools that will raise a scuttle or go through a brick wall; and again, tools that will burst any safe in the country. You will find there a good many keys that will open any common lock; and again, keys for the most difficult locks. I make you a present of all, and think you the only man worthy to receive them; because, aside of all, I can only praise your integrity and admire your ingenuity in ferreting ont a case. I never saw or heard of your equal, I can assure you. For my part, I will try and earn an honest living, and keep out of your way, Most respectfully yours.

Examination in the Royal Insurance NEW YORK, April 17.-To Captain Jourdan, Esq.

Examination in the Royal Insurance

Bond Hobbery Case. The examination in the case of Robert K. Sterling, who was arrested for having in his possession \$5000 worth of United States bonds, a portion of the \$200,000 worth stolen from the office, No. 54 Wall street, on the 16th of December last, was continued yesterday, at the Tombs, before Justice Dowling. Charles H. King testified that in January last he met the accused in salveston, Texas, and understood that he had been there for two months previous as a Gov ernment contractor, Anthony B. McDonald agent of the company in this city, tests fied that he had instituted civil proceed-ings in Canada for the recovery of the stolen bonds against two men whom he believed committed the robbery. Soon after the robbery witness received from a man, whose name he declined to give, \$75,000 worth of registered bonds. Counsel for the defense claimed that his bonds. client had a right to know from whom the bonds were recovered, as they might have been received from the thieves, Justice Dowling tated that the detectives who had charge of the case were not present, but he would give the accused an opportunity of eliciting all formation he wished in the matter, and would accordingly adjourn the further hearing until Monday, the 29th instant.

Extensive Theft of Bonds by a Book-

keeper. Recently A. H. Foxcroft, a book-keeper, stole from the sale of his employer, Mr. George H. Francis, doing business at No. 24 Warren street, nearly \$20,000 in United States boads, with which he decamped. Detectives Radford and Kelso were given the case, and succeeded in recovering about \$10,000 in registered bonds and \$1200 in money. Foxcroft has not yet been arrested. He has been in the employ of Mr. Francis for the past two years, and was implicitly trusted by him.

The Brooklyn Garroting Case.

An inquest was yesterday commenced on the body of Mrs. Mary Thompson, who was gar-roted and robbed at the corner of Lawrence and Willoughby streets, Brooklyn, some nights since. Mrs. Thompson had alighted from a De Kalb avenue car, and was crossing to Fulton avenue, when she was waylaid, robbed, and left insensible on the sidewalk. The inquest yesterday established the fact that the assault, from which Mrs. Thompson subsequently died, was committed by three ruffians whose names residences had been hitherto unknown. Some new light, however, was yesterday shed upon the transaction, and the Coroner is now confident of bringing the guilty persons to justice. The inquest was adjourned until Monday

next. Stabbing Affray in Williamsburg. Last night, in Brooklyn, about 8 o'clock, an altercation occurred between two colored men, named John Poole, 23 years of age, and Prime Hamilton, aged 21, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed the termer in the left groin and right breast, inflicting terrible and profatal wounds. The unfortunate man was taken to his residence, No. 1 Battle row, N. Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., in front of which he was stabbed. Dr. Hallam attended and probed the wounds. He entertained faint hopes of Poole's recovery. Hamilton was arrested about 9 o'clock by Officer Lee, of the Forty-fifth Precinet, and is now locked up to await the result of the bold deed he committed. The negro Rogers was stabbed in the same neighborhood in August last, and his murderer is at large to-day. -N. Y. Tribune to-day.

The Peabody Educational Fund. Dr. B. Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, has issued a circular giving a somewhat detailed statement of the mode in which the Trustees of the Fund propose to apply the noble charity committed to their charge. Не ваук:-

"The direct aim of the agent will be to encourage and aid common achools in the South—that is, schools established, supported, and superistended by the Southern people themselves. Apart from this leading collect, the sounding and the maintenance of schools will not come within his plan. Usually, appropriations in moderate amounts will be made where such schools are languishing or are liable to be suspended for the want of the means of support. Similar aid, if necessary, will be given in places unsupplied with schools, whenever the citizens shall introduce them.

THIRD EDITION

The regarded as temporary In selecting schools to be aided, or places to be supplied with them, those will be preferred in which the destitution is greatest and the number to be benefited largest. Normal schools, or sciencials having normal departments, will receive particular attention. Assual number of these, forming the most perfect medies i finstruction, will be considered as more important than a larger number of inferior character. Here, also, it is the purpose of the agent to aid others to their work and not to assume the support of such as the control of the state of the supplied with. Finds will be made only when the support of such as the control of the such that is the control of the supplied with. Finds will not be given to literary or professional schools as such. Applicants will make an estimate of the least passible in constant attendance, general Traveling Asent, or low, John E. Among General Traveling Asent, or low, John E. Among General Traveling Asent, at lants, it. Special arrangements manemerines be made with these, for the purpose of encouraging the industrial arts, or for the defense are now under examination and the General is present.

From Cincinnati.—Message of the New Mayor.

Cincinnati.—Approximate the supplied to the control of the control of the supplied to the control of the control At present there will be no agencie, except a few. in which the services rendered will be gratuitous. The agent will not, except be a tew special, exceptional cases, have occasion to employ teachers. He cau, therefore, aid such in obtaining places only by giving their names to school committees.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without material change. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 1071, no change; 1092 was bid for 1862 5 20s; 169 for 6- of 1881; 98 for 10-40s; and 165%@106 for June and August 7:30. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at $100\frac{1}{2}$. no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Catawissa preferred sold at 28;@28½ a dectine of 4; Reading 49 81-100@50, a stight decline; Camden and Anboy at 130½@130½, no change; and Norristown at 60½, an advance of 2. 30 was be for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minebill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for prayered do: 13 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 13 for Carawissa common: 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at fall prices, but we hear of no sales. In Canal shares there was very little move-

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 139; 11 A. M., 139;; 12 M., 138;; 1 P. M., 138, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street \$1000 Pa 54, maturing, 97 \$1002 Al Co ep 3a ... 76½ \$199 do... 76½ \$322 do...scrip. 74 \$2000 Read mt 8s... 90½ \$1000 Scti N 6s, 72... 90 £200 Sh Cata Pt.... 830, 285 290 sh Cata Pt.... 830, 285 20 sh Norrist'n.....

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 @1094; do. 1862, 1094@1094; do., 1864, 108@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1071; do. 5s, 1084@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1071; do. 5s, 10-40s, 98@984; do. 7'30s, August, 1054@1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1051@1054; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 1184@1184; do., July, 1864, 1184@1184; do., Aug., 1864, 1174@1174; do., October, 1864, 1161@1164; do., Dec., 1864, 1154@1154; do., May, 1865, 113@1134; do., Aug., 1865, 112@1124; do., September, 1863, 1114@1114; do., October, 1865, 1114@1114; Gold, 1374@138. Silver, 132@134. -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Satueday, April 20.—There is no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchased 500 to 600 barrels for immediate use at \$2,000 for superfine: \$100011 for extras; \$12.7550.14500 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; \$12.015 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.: \$16.5000.17 for California; and \$17.00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$2.2504.850. Nothing doing in Coru Meal.

The stock of prime Wheat is exceedingly small, and this description is in good request, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.000.350, and California at \$3.44. 5000 bushels Western rye sold, to arrive, at \$1.65. Corn.—The receipts are moderate, the demand good, and prices steady. Sales of 8000 bushels yellow at \$1.25 in store, from the cars, and afloat. Oats are quiet and lower. Sales of \$2000 bushels at 740.76c.

No transactions are reported in either Barley or Malt.

Mait. Cloverseed attracts but little attention. Sales at \$0.00 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$2.50, Flaxseed is selling at \$3.55.05. Whisky—The "contraband" armicle is scarce, and commands \$1.60.001.70.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Mary J. Goddard, Goddard, St. John, N. B., War-ren, Gregg & Morris, Schr A. H. Leaming, Ludlam, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr James Buchanan, Kallahan, Washington, J. R. Tomlinson, schr Chary M. Terry, Chincoteague, Jos. Lucy, schr Lamartine, Hill, Saco, J. Dovey & Son, schr Jas, Satterthwalte, Long, Boston, Day, Huddell

& Co. chr S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Boston, L. Audeuried chr Alabams, Van Gilder, Roxbury,

Schr H. P., Simmons, Corson, do. do. do. schr E., and L. Cordery, Babcock, Salem, Rommell & Hunter. chr C. Hill, Cheeseman. East Cambridge, Hammett

& Neal.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, Beverly, Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr John Shay, Yaughan, Boston, New York and
Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Nortnern Light, Ireland, Providence, Sinnickson & Co. Schr T. Sinnickson. Dickerson, Salem. Schr Bowdoin, Raudali, Machiasport, Quintard Ward

& Co. Schr Caroline, McClintock, Millville, W. H. Johns & Bro. Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, Boston, do. St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr E. M. Chadwick. Coan, 55 days from Massina, with Iruli to S. S. Scatterwood & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrew. Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with mose, to Crowell & Collins,
Schr E. and L. Cordery, Babcock, from Great Egg

Ourrespondence of the Philadelphia Erchangs.

LEWES, Del., April 15-5 P. M.—The barques Argo, from New York, and Roanoke, from Porto Cabello, both for Philadelphia, are off the Capes, beating in Brig J. Coffiel, from Windsor, N.S., passed in this Morsing.
Schrs Kate Weutworth, from Cienfueges for Philadelphia, and John M. Richards, from Darien for New Haven, are at the Breakwater.
Brigs George S. Berry, for Key West, and Kossack, for Somberro, both from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day, Wild NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Shiles C. Davenport, Stevens, in: Pulladelphia 10th, ad Tuscarora, Rowland, for do, 12th, were advertised and Tuscarors. Howland, for do. 12th, were advertised at Liverpool 6th inst.

Bleamship Delaware, for Philadelphia 24th, was up at Liverpool 6th inst.

Barque Norn. Johnson, from London Jan. 31 for Philadelphia, put into Bermuda 3d inst., with loss of spars, and leaking.

Schr L. Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst. Boston 18th inst.
Schr J. B. Bartiett. Harris, for Philadelphia, salled
from Bristol 17th inst.
Schr Mail, Merrill, hence, at Gardiner 15th inst.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, hence, at Newport 18th Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, from Indianala; at New York yesterday. Schra S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, and Ocean Wave, Baker, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 18th schr A. Hugel, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed

Schr W. P. Cox. Houck, hence, Newp 7th inst.

ing March 1, 1867, were \$2,738,735. Expenditures, \$2,471 355; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$262 380. The debt of the city is \$3 279,300; and the assets \$10,389,663. The deaths from all causes for the year ending the 28th ult. were 5984; of which 2033 were from chotera. The Mayor recommends a liberal but economical policy in reference to parks. pure water, public buildings and avenues, and increased wharings aculties. and the necessity of cleanliness throughout the city, in view of the probable return of cholers. He also advacates the condemnation of all property fronting on the river from Main street to Mill Creek for wharfage purposes, and recommends an increase of the regular and sanitary police forces.

The Prize Ring-Another Fight Be-

tween Bernard and Drew. St. Louis, April 19.-Preliminary arrangements have just been completed for another prizering contest between Frank Drew and John Bernard. The stakes are to be \$500, and the affair will take place within six weeks'time. The previous meeting of these men took place on the 36th of March last, in Kansas, nearly opposite St. Joseph, Missouri. Their respective sphing weight at that time was. Bernard one hundred and thirty-two, and Drew one hundred and twenty-eight. One hundred and sixty-five rounds were fought, when Drew was declared the winner. Bernard was dissatisfied with the result, and claimed a repetition of the fight, and Drew, in an accommodating spirit, has decided to accede to his request.

Freshet in the Missouri River.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 19 .- The Missouri river is higher than at any time since 1844, and the water is still rising. Farmers in the bottoms are moving back. Everything movable is swept away. Two moles of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, between Wyandotte and Kansas City, have been abandoned, and passenting the company of the c gers are transferred by boat. The Omaha Union Pacific Railroad truck is covered with water for miles, and so badly damaged that it will be several weeks before trains can run through.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice. Saratoga, N. Y., April 20.—Benjamin Hogan, who is charged with shooting some men in Babylon, in the Pennsylvania oil region, last summer, was arrested here vesterday by Officer Case, who had been here for a week hunting for h.m. A large reward was offered for his arrest. He has been committed to jail to await

Arrival of the Mississippi. New York, April 20.—The steamer Mississippi has arrived from Havre. Her advices have been anticipated.

Will of the Late Dr. Simeon Abrahams. Dr. Abrahams leaves behind him a bright example for tich men to initiate. After spending a life of the greatest frugality, temperance, and industry, he so directs the distribution of his accumulated means (amounting to not less than \$300,000), that the entire sum falls at last into the lap of charity. The only seeming exception to this is the amount awarded to the executors for services to be rendered, which may very properly be classed under the head of expenses. It will be perceived that that most worthy charity, the New York Hospital, receives a large share of his beneficence.

It will be perceived that that most worthy charity, the New York Hospital, receives a large share of his beneficence.

Though of the Jewish persuasion, he never was sectarian in his charities orthis, good-will; and in his endeavors to confer a benefit he never stopped to consider whether the recupient was Jew or Gentile.

His acts of disinterested kindness were numberless. Even in the distribution of his means in a business way, he always adhered to privciples which were most likely to benefit those with whom he dealt. No single individual in the city of New York ever held more small bonds and morigages than he. While rich men generally deprecate the idea of investing their means in small sums, Dr. Abrahams made it a principle, if a poor man needed his means for the purpose of improving a lot in some out of the-way place, to advance it to him in sums of \$500 or \$1000, in preference to loaning it in larger sums to those \$who would find less difficulty in obtaining them. In namberless instances, too, when such applications have been made, and the means not at hand, and the need argent, has he deposited securities and borrowed at bank to accommodate his needyapplicants. His kindness to them did not end here, for while he was ever ready to lend them, he was as willing to receive the jaynents in small amounts of \$50 and upwards, as the ability of his beneficiaries enabled them to make them.

em. The record of such a man's life is worth much to e public, and a strong indocement for others to the public, and a strong inducement for others to imitate it.

There is no doubt but that Dr. Abrahams was greatly influenced by the example set him by one of our most esteemed and late fellow-citizens, Anson G. Phelps, to follow it. In reading the record of Mr. Phelps' will be remarked, "There is a man worthy of his country, and one who has lived to do good, and I mean to follow his example." His death reveals the fact that he has truthfully kept his promise by thus widely extending his charities where they were most needed.

The large amount awarded to the Old Ladies' Home in Twentieth street (\$20,000), was greatly out of re-spect to the memory of Mr. Phelps. who was one o-its founders and most earnest supporter while he

Dr. Abrahams was only in his \$3th year, and was born in the city of New York, where none was better snown and respected, or more frequently resorted to for counsel and advice. After accumulating his means, he traveled through the United States and Europe, and the entire of the Holy Land, and was one of the very first Hebrew scholars in the country, and could write the language with greater facility than every other. The following is a list of his bequests:-Directs his

The following is a list of his bequests:—Directs his booy to be disposed of for scientific purposes, or for ourial according to the wish of his family; gives directions to pay all his debts immediately; to his mother Benjamin, during life, the income of \$50,000; to his sister, Mrs. Dyer, during life, the income of \$50,000; Hebrew Benevolent Society, \$23,000; Jews' Hospital, \$25,000; Lying-in-Asylum, Marion street, \$5000; Merican Female Guardan Society, \$5000; Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, \$5000; Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$5000; Firemen's Fund Association, \$1000; Deaf and Dumb Histitation, \$3000; Old Ladies Home, Twentieth street, \$20,000; Old Ladies Home, Northern Dispensary, \$1000; Permit Dispensary, \$1000; Northerstern Dispensar

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 20

\$200 City 8s, New ... 1005 100 sh Cata Pf ... b30. 2854 4500 do. New ... 1005 100 sh Cata Pf ... b30. 2854 1000 Read mt 6s ... 902 100 sn Penns R ... d b ... 50%

Pennsylvania. Universal Suffrage in the North. Thaddeus Stevens is engaged in preparing an argument in favor of Mr. Samner's bill removing all descriminations on account of color in the exercise of the elective franchise. This bill settles the question in the Northern States by act of Congress. Mr. Stevens agrees with Mr. Summer in settling this question under the

Constitutional amendment, without waiting. Marshal for Louisiana. General Herron was confirmed last night as Marshal of Louisiana, by a vote of 20 to 13.

About to Adjourn. The President is sending in nominations rapidly, and the Senate will certainly adjourn at 4 o'clock.

The Philadelphia Nominations. General Dewitt Clinton Baxter has been nominated for Surveyor, and Major William Harbeson for Naval Officer of the Port of Phila-delphia. They will both be confirmed, it is thought.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,] Nominations for Philadelphia.

Washington, April 20.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day William Harbeson as Surveyor of Customs, and De Witt C. Baxter as Naval Officer at the port of Philadelphia. Green Adams, of Kentucky (?), as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, and A. J. Lippett, of Connections cut, as Consul-General at Havana.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 20.—About 2 o'clock this morning the New York and Erie Elevator, owned by George W. Tifft, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was valued at \$99,000, and was only insured for \$58,000. It contained 143,000 bushels of oats, valued at over \$135,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from the friction of the machinery. The elevator was worked till 9 o'clock last night. The building was leased by A. J. Holt and Cyrus Clarke, of this city, for eight years. The building and grain was insured in the New York, Brooklyn, Hartford, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Providence, Baltimore, Toledo and Spring-Providence, Baltimore, Toledo and Spring-field, and Philadelphia Companies. The total loss is \$250,000.

Three men were killed by the falling of the wall this morning during the fire.

Fire in New York-Loss, \$20,000. New York, April 26.—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor in the rear of the buildings, Nos. 56, 58, and 62 West Thirteenth street, occupied as a picture frame manufactory by E. H. Purdy & Co., and owned by Messrs. Serie & Williams. The stock was damuged to the extent of from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The injury done to the building amounts to about \$2000, and was fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Fire at Ottawa.

OTTAWA. April 20.—A fire this morning de-stroyed the houses of Gallagher and Murray, also the cabinet shop of Mr. Davis. Loss, \$4000. The ice in the Ottawa river is breaking up. The Ridean river and canal is free of ice,

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing veek is 25 per cent.

In consequence of the reappearance of the Rinderpest in England, the Custom House De-partment orders and restrictions applied last year are to be again enforced, to prevent the introduction of the plague.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton dull at 25c. Flour dull and declining; 50.0 barrels sold—State, \$10.15 at 13.46; Ohio, \$12.25 at 13.46; Ohio, \$12.25 at 14.45; Western, \$10.15 at 17.50 bushels sold: Amber 2.17.50. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, \$1.20 at 51 and unchanged. Tye dull; 2000 bushels sold at 18s. Pork heavy and lower; sales of new mess at \$22.70 at 22.25. Lard firm at 124.60 at 13.50.

NEW YORK, April 20 .- Stocks active. and Rock Island, 85%; Reading, 99%; Canton 41%; Erie, 55%; Cleveland and Toledo, 111; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 671%; Pittsburg and For wayne, 913; Michigan Central, 1073; Michigan Southern, 913; Michigan Central, 1073; Michigan Southern, 913; Michigan Central, 123; Cumberland preferred, 123; Hudson River, 10; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 10934; do. 1864, 10834; do. 1865, 10834; new issue, 1073; Ten-forties, 1834; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 1053; Gold, 13334; Money at 6 per cent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMIS-TONER SEARGENT, - Louis Wolfinger was stoner Seargent, — Louis wolninger was charged with selling counterfeit money. He was arrested at the Black Horse Hotel, Second and Callowhill streets, by Officer Adam Trefts, and was held in \$1500 bail to appear at Court.

Julia McLougulin, Patrick Boyle, and John Dougherty were charged with swearing falsely achien a Government pension. They were Government pension. ach held in \$1000 ball for a further hearing.

Lancenies.—Charles Young was arrested last evening, by Detective Henderson, at Twentieth and Chesnut street. He is charged with stealing \$200 from Charles Fortner, on the 15th of January last. The detectives have been lookout for him since, but he has been absent from the city, and returning this week, got on a spree, and was in an inebriated condition when captured. He will have a hearing

LARCENY OF SHAWLS, ETC .- Annie Price, employed as a domestic at the residence of Charls s Stokes, at Edgewater, on the Delaware, was arrested this morning, by Reserve Benkert, for the larceny of some boop-skirts, and a silver watch, an old family relic. She was committed, in default of \$500 ball, by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing. ler for a further hearing.

JEBOLD W. DULTEN, Chief Clerk in Helmbold's patent medicine store, was arrested this morning. It is alleged be appropriated \$5.0 of that gentleman's money. Some time since he took \$200, but was forgiven. He was arrested by Reserve Officer Henderson. A hearing will be had in the case at the Central Station to-day.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, -William H. Lewis was arrested last evening for committing an assault and battery, with a knife, on Nelley Lodge, an inmate of a disreputable house on Third street, below Chesnut. He was committed in default of \$600 ball, by Recorder

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD, -Herman Claudius was arrested this morning by Constable R. K. Smith, for concealing oroperty with intent to defraud Crouse, Emerick & Co. He was held in \$1000 ball for a further hearing by Recorder Eneu.

STEALING BUTTER, ETC .- Officer Reeder took into custody this morning Mary Truegan, a German woman, for puriolning meat, butter, etc., from the Second Street Market. She had preliminary hearing before Alderman Hurley, and was committed for a further hearing.

EASTER.

The Customs and Traditions of the Festival-How it is Now Celebrated in Different Parts of the World.

How it Will be Observed in the City To-Morrow.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Origin of the Word "Easter" is involved in considerable doubt, and as is usual under such circumstances, the anti-quarians have puzzled themselves exceedingly in order to discover its true source and meaning. By some of these disputants it is said to be derived from Rosire, the name by which one of the old Saxon deities was known. The feast of Lostre was formerly celebrated in the spring of the year, somewhere about the time of the great Christian lestivel in honor of the resurrection of our Saviour; and it is claimed that, when the character of the was twas changed from pagan to Christian, the old name was still retained. by some authorities the word is derived from he Anglo-Saxon Yst, -a storm-from the stormy character of this season of the year, while by other authorities it is maintained that the word is derived from Osfer, which signifies "rising;" and as the rising of Christ from the dead is the circumstance in commemoration of which the festival is kept, this last supposition derives additional weight therefrom.
In addition to this dispute concerning the

origin of the term, there has been a longstanding disagreement as to

When Easter Shall be Kept, This great question at one time convalsed the

Christian world. By the churches of Asia Minor, the Paschal Feast was kept on the same day as the Jewish Pascover—the 14th of Nisan, the month in the Jewish calendar which corresponds to our March or April. But, as the resurrection of Christ took place on the first day of the week, the Western Churches commemorated it on the Sunday following the 14th of Nisan, thereby disclaiming all connection whatever with the detested festivals of the Jews, as well as causing Easter to coincide with the precise day of the resurrection. During the second century the dispute conserning the proper day became quite warm, and, finally, tewards us close, Bishop Victor of Rome sent to the heads of the Eastern churches a peremptory letter ordering them to observe Baster on the day that was customary in the Western churches. But the Eastern prelates were found to be in anything but a yielding mood, and the dispute remained unsettled, becoming more and more bitter as time elapsed. Then came the schism between the two brauches of the Christian Church; and after that all who insisted on observing Easter on the 14th of the month Nisan, whether it chanced to be Sunday or any other day in the week were decommented by other day in the week, were denominated by their opponents Quartodecimans.

The imperiection of the Jewish calendar was at the bottom of all this strite. Their year contained but twelve months, of twenty-nine and thirty days each, alternately, making in all but 354. A thirteenth month of thirty days was intercalated every third year, to make up the annual deficiency of eleven days; but this still kept them in advance of the true period in the solar year, the Passover being frequently observed before the Vernal Equinox. This was particularly obnoxious to the Christians of th West, as by them the Vernal Equinox was re-garded as the natural commencement of the year, and they were quite unwilling to celebrate Easter twice within one year and omit it altogether in the next, as was frequently done by the Eastern churches. To avoid any such dilemma, the fifth of the Apostolic canons decreed that any bishop, priest, or deacon who celebrated the holy feast of Easter before the Vernal Equi-

The Emperor Constantine found the controversy on this point so warm at the beginning of the fourth century, that he resolved to put an end to it, and secure future uniformity, at one and the same time. Through his influence a canon was adopted by the Œcumenical Council of Nice, in the year A. D. 325, to the effect that everywhere the great feast of Easter should be observed upon one and the same day, which day should be the Sunday following the Jewish Passover. To prevent any possible chance of dispute as to the time, it was likewise decreed hat the 21st day of March should be accounted he Vernal Equinox; that the full moon happen ing upon or next after the 21st of March should e taken for the full moon of Nisan; that the Lord's day next following that full moon should be Easter-day; and that if the full moon should happen upon a Sunday, Easter-day hould be the Sunday after.

nox should be forthwith deposed.

But even this did not settle the difficulty, although, out of consideration for the suppose excellence of the Egyptians in the science of the stars, the Bishop of Alexandria was appointed to give due notice to the Christian world of the proper time for the celebration of the pascha tesst. During the next age, recourse was had to the golden numbers of the Metonic cycle, ac cording to which the moon returned for her changes to the same month and day of the solar year once in a period or cycle of nineteen years. But although the changes of the moon hap pened on the same month and day at periods nineteen years distant from each other it was found that these changes tool place one hour earlier in the day during each succeeding cycle, and in this way the whole arrangement was again thrown out of order. A cycle of 84 years was then adopted, and gene rally accepted by the Western churches, it being supposed that this would bring the changes of the moon not only on the same day of the month, but of the week siso. At the fourth Council of Orleans, A. D. 541, the Victorean period of 532 years was adopted, and observed thereafter by the Western churches. From this however, those of Great Britain and Ireland departed, and continued to observe their Easter according to the Alexandrian rule, their Easter according to the Alexandrian rule, by which the festival could not begin before the 8th of March, while according to the one followed on the Continent it sometimes happened as early as the 5th of the month. This gave rise to such a divergence that the Britons were sometimes called Quartedecimens, and were therefore supposed to be tainted with Judaism, the worst possible form of heresy. The discrepancy was finally removed in the year A. D. 604, when Oswy, King of Northumbria, at a council of the contending parties, decided against the British practice, and in favor of that against the British practice, and in favor of that oursued at Rome.

The result of an examination of this great con-

roversy is anything but satisfactory; but its importance will be readily assented to, when it is remembered that upon its settlement depends the time for celebrating the movable feasts and fasts of the year, all of which are regulated by the Easter festival.

The rule now followed is thus laid down in he Prayer-book of the Pretestant Episcopal Church:-'Easter-day is always the first Sunday after

the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after." The Customs of Easter Week

vary considerably in different parts of the Christian world. In this country the most eggs. On Easter morning people usually con-